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1. The Soviets maintained a Psykhbolnitsa, or psychiatric hospital, at Sapahova in the Kursk Basin. In several of the buildings formerly occupied by the Psykhbolnitsa, the Soviets had set up PW Camp 3604. This camp included barracks for the prisoners, a camp hospital, and a special hospital for PWs.
2. The Psykhbolnitsa compound consisted of some 17 pavillions, mostly one-story brick houses. It had a capacity of 1200 beds and had been constructed in 1904-1912 by architects from Magdeburg, Germany. Apparently some of these pavillions had also been reconstructed from ruins left in the wars of 1918-21 (called the "Intervention War Years") and were only partially finished.
3. The hospital area for Camp 3604 consisted of five brick buildings of the same construction as those of the Psykhbolnitsa. The buildings were located at the highest point in the Kursk Basin. Two of these five buildings were used as the Special Hospital for PWs and were fenced in with three strands of barbed wire.
4. The surrounding villages were built of mud huts. The population was poor, but essentially friendly. They obtained medical treatment from the German PW doctors and paid for this with food, e.g., milk, bread, apples, pears, melons, and tomatoes.

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5. Among the infectious diseases encountered [redacted] were tuberculosis, hepatitis epidemica (which broke out in 1949), syphilis, dysentery, and typhoid. (The typhoid occurred at the beginning of the PW captivity.) Sapahova was in a malaria district where tenacious anopheles centers in the swamps had to be fought constantly. Soviet efforts to wipe out mosquitoes were half-hearted and ineffective because of the broad areas involved. 50X1-HUM
6. Medicines were inadequate for the PW patients and were primitive. Calcium, urotropine, glucose, novarsenol, and occasionally an English-manufactured intravenous narcotic were the usual type available. Syringes and needles were scarce.
7. Possibilities for diagnosis were insufficient and unreliable. A laboratory was available under Soviet supervision but results obtained were frequently unworthy of credence.
8. An English X-ray machine made by Philips was installed in 1948 by a Moscow technician. [redacted] (Patients were sent to the Special Hospital from other PW camps from a wide area.) 50X1-HUM
9. Cotton bandages were apparently in adequate supply and were also used by the Soviet staff to make the white caps which were, along with the white gown, an essential part of the Soviet staff hospital uniform.
10. An electrocardiograph was available, but was rarely used because of a lack of tracing paper. Paper was practically unobtainable.
11. Surgical supplies were sufficient for routine use.
12. Food for PW patients and patients in the Psychbolnitsa was very poor, equivalent to the lowest calorie demand for sedentary tasks. The diet in the main was a vegetable diet and included pickled cabbage soup, millet porridge, grits, coarse bread, and potatoes. The food supply of the Psychbolnitsa staff was considerably better. [redacted] the administrative staff fared much better than the PW doctors and patients. 50X1-HUM
13. Water supply for the PW hospital was poor. Water towers were still in existence but were in a state of neglect. Only two water points existed in the PW medical section. All pipes had been removed by the Soviets. The Oka River was used as a source of water, but at times it was impossible to transport the water up to the hospital. No sewage system was available and open latrines were used.
14. Therapeutic measures for the care of the PW patients were limited. Rest in bed and assignment of a diet (of the type described above) were usually all that could be offered. Only the most necessary surgery (appendectomy, one ileostomy, herniotomy, phlegmone incision, and fracture reduction) was carried out. Fracture reduction was usually unaccompanied by X-ray control because film was scarce.
15. There was a continual struggle against bugs, lice, fleas, and flies in unbelievable numbers. Sanitary conditions were poor. Garbage collection was irregular and no purposeful destruction by burial or other disposal of garbage or sewage was ever carried out. Animals were maintained by the Soviet administrative staff in their own quarters.

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16. A list of Soviet military personnel at Camp 3604 [redacted]:

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a. Kravchenko (fmu), a consulting psychiatrist. [redacted]

b. Sibirkin (fmu), an NKVD senior lieutenant physician, the head doctor of the camp hospital. [redacted]

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c. Ludmilla Andreyevna Koslova, chief of medical service.

d. Tatyana [redacted], a physician in the section for dystrophic patients.

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e. Sibirkina (fmu), a doctor in the TB section.

f. Nynadren (fmu), a woman doctor.

g. Lunin (fmu), [redacted] a political instructor in the Antifa courses.

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h. Tretyakov (fmu), Jr., Lieutenant, a guard at the camp hospital. [redacted]

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i. Baranov (fmu), Captain, first officer of the guard. [redacted]

j. Vienara (fmu), Captain, responsible NKVD officer for the Kursk area, [redacted].

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17. [redacted] construction of a giant reservoir in 1950 or 1951 was planned for the Kursk Basin. The area contained considerable iron ore, which caused the well-known "Kursk downward deflection" of a magnetic compass needle.

Attachment: Sketch of the village of Sapahova and surrounding area.

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Attachment

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